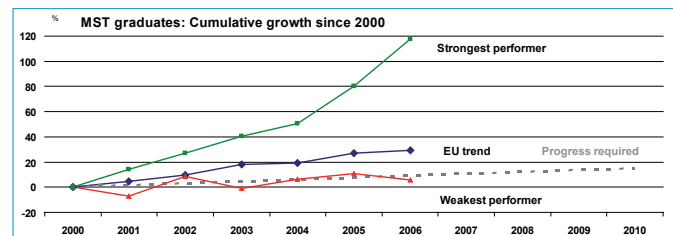


4. Maths, science & technology graduates

BENCHMARK: The total number of MST graduates in the EU should increase by at least 15%, gender imbalance should decrease



TRENDS: The number of MST graduates increased by 26% since 2000 and the female share from 30.7% to 31.6% in 2006

BEST EU PERFORMERS: growth since 2000: Italy, Poland and Slovakia

2006	Cumulative growth in MST graduates 2000-2006*	% women 2000	% women 2006
EU 27	29.1	30.7	31.6
Belgium	7.1	25.0	26.5
Bulgaria	17.5	45.6	41.2
Czech Republic	67.2	27.0	26.5
Denmark	13.3	28.5	34.1
Germany	29.6	21.6	28.6
Estonia	50.6	35.7	42.9
Ireland	6.0	37.9	29.1
Greece	:	:	40.9 ^a
Spain	16.6	31.5	30.0
France	7.4	30.8	27.9
Italy	117.1	36.6	37.1 ^a
Cyprus	59.9	31.0	35.9
Latvia	15.2	31.4	32.4
Lithuania	44.0	35.9	31.6
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	20.9	22.6	27.9
Malta	59.7	26.3	25.9
Netherlands	41.5	17.6	18.4
Austria	50.0	19.9	24.5
Poland	108.5	35.9	39.2
Portugal	88.5	41.9	39.7
Romania	37.9	35.1	38.6
Slovenia	5.7	22.8	25.7
Slovakia	100.3	30.1	34.8
Finland	17.6	27.3	28.5
Sweden	24.5	32.1	34.4
United Kingdom	20.7	32.1	30.8
Croatia	18.4	:	35.3
FYR Macedonia	16.7	41.6	46.0
Turkey	44.3	31.1	29.8
Iceland	39.6	37.9	37.2 ^a
Liechtenstein	:	:	19.6
Norway	9.1	26.8	28.4
USA	15.0	31.8	31.3
Japan	-4.6	12.9	14.6

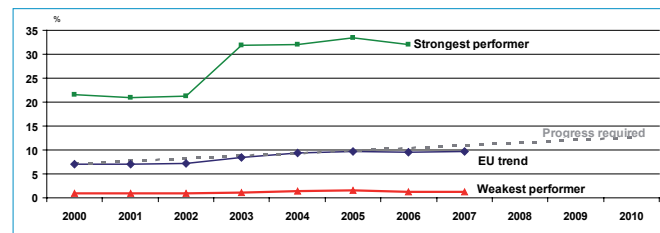
Source: Eurostat

TOP PERFORMERS LOW PERFORMERS

* Where data is missing cumulative growth was calculated by applying the average annual growth to the period 2000-06
a = 2005

5. Participation of adults in lifelong learning

BENCHMARK: The EU average level of participation in lifelong learning should at least reach 12.5% of the working age population (25-64 age group).



TRENDS: On an EU level participation increased from 7.1% in 2000 to 9.7% (females: 10.6%, males: 8.8%) in 2007 (partly a result of breaks in time series around 2003).

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Sweden, UK (both 2006 data) and Denmark.

	2000	2006	2007
EU 27	7.1	9.6	9.7^p
Belgium	6.2	7.5 ^{b p}	7.2
Bulgaria	1.4 ¹	1.3	1.3
Czech Republic	5.6 ²	5.6	5.7
Denmark	19.4	29.2 ^b	29.2
Germany	5.2	7.5	7.8
Estonia	6.5	6.5	7.0
Ireland	2.8 ²	7.3 ^b	7.6
Greece	1.0	1.9 ^b	2.1
Spain	4.1	10.4 ^b	10.4
France	2.8	7.6 ^b	7.4
Italy	4.8	6.1 ^b	6.2
Cyprus	3.1	7.1 ^{b p}	8.4
Latvia	7.3 ²	6.9 ^p	7.1
Lithuania	2.8	4.9 ^{b p}	5.3
Luxembourg	4.8	8.2 ^b	7.0
Hungary	2.9	3.8 ^b	3.6
Malta	4.5	5.5 ^b	6.0
Netherlands	15.5	15.6 ^b	16.6
Austria	8.3	13.1 ^b	12.8
Poland	4.3 ¹	4.7 ^b	5.1
Portugal	3.4	4.2 ^{b p}	4.4 ^p
Romania	0.9	1.3	1.3
Slovenia	7.3 ¹	15.0 ^b	14.8
Slovakia	8.5 ²	4.1 ^b	3.9
Finland	17.5	23.1 ^b	23.4
Sweden	21.6	32.0 ^{b e}	:
United Kingdom	20.5	26.6 ^{b p}	:
Croatia	1.9 ²	2.9	:
Turkey	1.0	1.8	1.5
Iceland	23.5	27.9 ^b	:
Norway	13.3	18.7 ^b	18.0

Source: Eurostat

TOP PERFORMERS LOW PERFORMERS

b = break in time series, p = provisional, 1) = 2001, 2) = 2002



Education and Culture DG

Five Education Benchmarks for Europe TRENDS 2000-2006/07

	Low achievers in reading	Early school leavers	Upper secondary attainment	MST Graduates	Adult lifelong learning
EU 27					
Belgium					
Bulgaria					
Czech Republic					
Denmark					
Germany					
Estonia	*				
Ireland					
Greece					
Spain					
France					
Italy					
Cyprus	*				
Latvia					
Lithuania	*				
Luxembourg				*	
Hungary					
Malta	*				
Netherlands	*				
Austria					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovenia	*				
Slovakia					
Finland					
Sweden					
United Kingdom	*				
Croatia	*				
Turkey					
Iceland					
Norway					

* No data

LEGEND

	ABOVE EU BENCHMARK	BELOW EU BENCHMARK
Increasing performance	Moving further ahead	Catching up
Decreasing performance	Losing momentum	Falling further behind

Brussels, September 2008

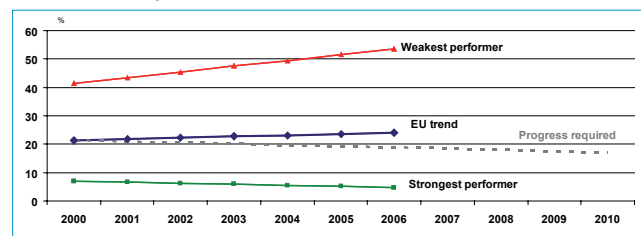
Further information: http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/progressreport_en.html
This presentation differs slightly from that used in the published version of the full report.



1. Low achievers in reading

BENCHMARK:

By 2010 the percentage of low achieving 15-year olds in reading literacy in the EU should decrease by at least 20%.



TRENDS: In the EU (comparable data available for 18 countries) performance deteriorated from 21.3 % low performers in reading in 2000 to 24.1 % (girls: 17.6%, boys: 30.4%) in 2006.

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Finland, Ireland and Estonia.

	2000	2003	2006
EU (18)	21.3	:	24.1
Belgium	19.0	17.9	19.4
Bulgaria	40.3	:	51.1
Czech Republic	17.5	19.4	24.8
Denmark	17.9	16.5	16.0
Germany	22.6	22.3	20.0
Estonia	:	:	13.6
Ireland	11.0	11.0	12.1
Greece	24.4	25.2	27.7
Spain	16.3	21.1	25.7
France	15.2	17.5	21.7
Italy	18.9	23.9	26.4
Latvia	30.1	18.0	21.2
Lithuania	:	:	25.7
Luxembourg	(35.1)	22.7	22.9
Hungary	22.7	20.5	20.6
Netherlands	(9.5)	11.5	15.1
Austria	19.3	20.7	21.5
Poland	23.2	16.8	16.2
Portugal	26.3	22.0	24.9
Romania	41.3	:	53.5
Slovenia	:	:	16.5
Slovakia	:	24.9	27.8
Finland	7.0	5.7	4.8
Sweden	12.6	13.3	15.3
United Kingdom	(12.8)	:	19.0
Croatia	:	:	21.5
Turkey	:	36.8	32.2
Iceland	14.5	18.5	20.5
Norway	17.5	18.2	22.4
Liechtenstein	22.1	10.4	14.3
USA	17.9	19.4	:
Japan	10.1	19.0	18.4

Source: OECD (PISA)

TOP PERFORMERS LOW PERFORMERS

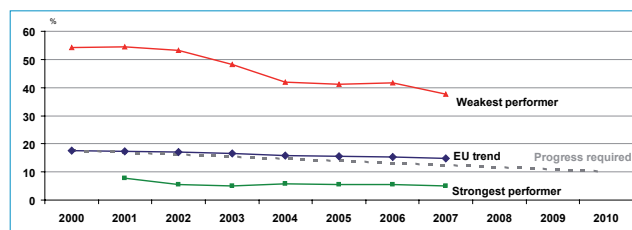
() = not comparable

Cyprus and Malta have not yet participated in the survey.

2. Early school leavers

BENCHMARK:

By 2010 a share of early school leavers of no more than 10% should be reached.



TRENDS: In EU 27 the share of early school leavers (population 18-24) declined from 17.6% in 2000 to 14.8% (females: 12.7%, males: 16.9%) in 2007.

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

	2000	2006	2007
EU 27	17.6	15.2	14.8
Belgium	12.5	12.6 ^b	12.3
Bulgaria	20.3 ¹	18.0	16.6
Czech Republic	5.5 ²	5.5 ^b	:
Denmark	11.6	10.9 ^b	12.4 ^b
Germany	14.9	13.8	12.7
Estonia	14.2	13.2	14.3
Ireland	14.7 ²	12.3 ^b	11.5
Greece	18.2	15.9 ^b	14.7
Spain	29.1	29.9 ^b	31.0
France	13.3	12.3 ^b	12.7
Italy	25.3	20.8	19.3
Cyprus	18.5	16.0 ^b	12.6
Latvia	19.5 ²	19.0 ^p	16.0 ^p
Lithuania	16.7	10.3 ^b	8.7
Luxembourg	16.8	17.4 ^b	15.1
Hungary	13.8	12.4 ^b	10.9
Malta	54.2	41.7 ^b	37.6
Netherlands	15.5	12.9 ^b	12.0
Austria	10.2	9.6 ^b	10.9
Poland	7.9 ¹	5.6 ^b	5.0
Portugal	42.6	39.2 ^{b p}	36.3 ^p
Romania	22.3	19.0 ^b	19.2
Slovenia	7.7 ¹	5.2 ^u	4.3 ^u
Slovakia	5.6 ²	6.4 ^b	7.2
Finland	8.9 ^b	8.3 ^{b p}	7.9 ^p
Sweden	7.7	12.0 ^b	:
United Kingdom	18.4	13.0	:
Croatia	8.3 ²	5.3 ^u	3.9 ^u
Turkey	58.8	49.7	47.6
Iceland	29.8	28.1 ^p	:
Norway	13.3	5.9 ^b	:

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

TOP PERFORMERS LOW PERFORMERS

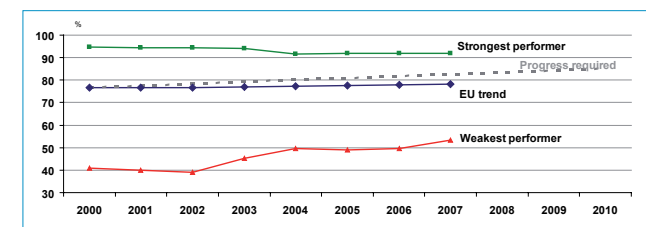
b = break in time series, p = provisional, u = unreliable, 1) = 2001, 2) = 2002

Slovenia probably among best performers but recent data unreliable.

3. Upper secondary attainment

BENCHMARK:

By 2010 at least 85% of 22 year-olds in the EU should have completed upper secondary education.



TRENDS: Since 2000 upper secondary attainment in the EU increased slightly, from 76.6% of people aged 20-24 to 78.1% (females: 80.8%, males: 75.4%) in 2007.

BEST EU PERFORMERS: Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia.

	2000	2006	2007
EU 27	76.6	77.8	78.1
Belgium	81.7	82.4	82.6
Bulgaria	75.2	80.5 ^b	83.3
Czech Republic	91.2	91.8	91.8
Denmark	72.0	77.4 ^b	70.8 ^b
Germany	74.7	71.6 ^{b p}	72.5
Estonia	79.0	82.0	80.9
Ireland	82.6	85.4	86.7
Greece	79.2	81.0 ^p	82.1
Spain	66.0	61.6	61.1
France	81.6	82.1 ^{b p}	82.4
Italy	69.4	75.5	76.3
Cyprus	79.0	83.7 ^p	85.8
Latvia	76.5	81.0 ^b	80.2
Lithuania	78.9	88.2 ^b	89.0
Luxembourg	77.5	69.3 ^b	70.9
Hungary	83.5	82.9 ^b	84.0
Malta	40.9	50.4 ^b	54.7
Netherlands	71.9	74.7	76.2
Austria	85.1	85.8	84.1
Poland	88.8	91.7	91.6
Portugal	43.2	49.6	53.4
Romania	76.1	77.2 ^p	77.4
Slovenia	88.0	89.4	91.5
Slovakia	94.8	91.5	91.3
Finland	87.7	84.7 ^p	86.5
Sweden	85.2	86.5 ^b	87.2
United Kingdom	76.6	78.8	78.1
Croatia	90.6 ²	94.6	:
Turkey	38.6	44.7	46.4
Iceland	46.1	49.3	:
Norway	95.0	93.3 ^p	:

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

b = break in time series, p = provisional, 1) = 2001, 2) = 2002

TOP PERFORMERS LOW PERFORMERS